

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2752.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

SIX DOLLAR  
PER QUARTE

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$4,000 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. F. DE BOVIS, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum;  
" " 4 " " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,168,062.50  
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127.00  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £8,168,062.50  
PROPRIETORS

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
Chairman—L. DALYMPLE, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSEY, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. A. MCCONACHE, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
H. HOPFUS, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. D. R. SASSON, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at  
the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL £5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND £1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman,  
Hon. C. P. CHATER,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Managing Directors,  
LEE SING, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSEY, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
FOON PONG, Esq.  
D. R. SASSON, Esq.

BANKERS,  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,  
and Building.  
Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and  
Commission business, relating to Land, etc.,  
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-  
pany's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from \$10 upwards, TWEEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO. [136]

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ART Chinois—M. Palibroge.  
Le Tokin—Jules Ferry.  
Le Régiment à 3 voies—Julie Mary.  
Madame Chrysanthème—Pierre Lotti.  
Brick Sangant—G. de Wallly.  
La Tribu Salée—A. Robida.  
Le Mari de Berthe—Oscar Ménâché.  
Histoires Joviées—Armand Silvestre.  
L'Honneur—Henry Févre.  
Petition—Georges Courteline.  
Le Mal du Coeur—Louis Gostine.  
Un Modèle Vivant—Henri Le Verrier.  
La Savelle 1854—Gilbert Augustin—Thierry.  
Le Grapin—Edmond Deschaumes.  
Amour et Deuil—Maurice Guillemet.  
Tcheng-Ki-Tong.  
Les Couilles d'un Cloître—Jean Thomas.  
Mous—Jean Rameau.  
La Borgoote—Edouard Montagne.  
Le Clouge—Dents—Louis Michel.  
Double Face—Quatrellas.  
Le Droit A. L'Amour—Paul Perret.  
La Famme en Noir—Jules de Gastine.  
L'Amour de Jean Renaud—Léopold Stapleaux.  
L'Envie—Maurice Montegut.  
Les Bottes de Rose—Adolphe Belot.  
La Main Rouge—Le Marquis De Bellevue.  
Physiologie De L'Amour Moderne—P. Bourget.  
Flit—Paul Hervieu.

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F. DE BOVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

## W. POWELL & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

PORTE-MANTEAUX,

BRIEF and GLADSTONE BAGS,

RUG and TRUNK STRAPS, all sizes.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1891. [6]

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1891.

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

CLOS DE VOUGOGT.

POMMARD.

MACON.

BEAUJOLAIS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18, Queen's Road.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D.  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

CAMERAS.  
"THE DAKIN," Strong, Light, Best Workmanship, with Double Extension Conical Leather Bellows, Double Swing Back, Reversing Back, Rising Front, Circular Cut Front for rapid changing of Lenses; folds into a very small space; Rack and Pinion focusing.

The Three Double Dark Slides have a spring catch locking the shutter firmly. Double hinged Focus Screen.

Altogether as good a portable Camera as any Photographer need want.

The Tripods supplied with the Cameras are of the most improved type, being portable, rigid, neat, and of good substantial quality.

### ENGLISH LENSES.

(TAYLOR, TAYLOR, AND HONSON.) Equal to Ross'. 25 per cent. cheaper.

Complete Sets, Including Camera as above, English Lens, 3 Double Dark Slides, Folding Tripod, and Canvas Case.

Half Plate ..... \$65.00  
Whole Plate ..... \$85.00

Dry Plates, Bromide Paper, Plates, Sundries and Requisites of all kinds.

All at very moderate prices.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nov. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [37]

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

### LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfull Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONG KONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAFARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

*The Hongkong Telegraph.*

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

The object of the extraordinary general meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, to be held at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon, has been the medium of considerable discussion, especially at the Race-course during training operations and in general sporting circles, during the past few weeks, and is likely enough to lead to some plain speaking when Greek meets Greek in the discussion forum of the Chamber of Commerce. From all we can gather, a grave doubt seems to exist as to the scope and actual meaning of the proposed new rule, while the motives of the persons who are supposed to be its originators, as well as those whose names figure on the requisition to the Stewards are roundly asserted to be the outcome of personal malice and ill-will, and quite the reverse of what pretends to be a disinterested desire to improve the character of racing in the colony, and at the same time introduce a new Social Purity element into the constitution of the Hongkong Jockey Club. But reformers of every class, in politics as in all other subjects of common interest, no matter how pure their aspirations nor how free from adulteration their intentions, are almost invariably subjected to accusations and insinuations of discreditable motives, and therefore these ten enthusiastic and presumably spotless sportsmen, whose morality and integrity both as sportsmen and citizens doubtless show a clean record, should not be condemned without a fair hearing, and on the mere gossip of the town. Every man is entitled to his character, whatever it may be worth, until by clear and undisputed evidence it has been proved to be worthless, and although it must be

admitted that a very grave doubt surrounds the bona fides of these ten members of the Jockey Club who have thought fit to form themselves into a Society for the Regeneration of Racing in Hongkong, yet as a matter of fair-play they are entitled to an opportunity of justifying themselves from suspicions of conduct unworthy alike of sportsmen and gentlemen. As already suggested the signatories of this requisition should be men of unsullied reputation, whose records are in every respect free from flaw or blemish; they should also be influential and active supporters of and participants in racing, and members of long standing in the Jockey Club. Assuming they are the favored possessors of all these necessary attributes—for reformers to have any real weight must strictly practice the doctrines they assume the right to preach *pro bono publico*—, the next thing is to justify the special action taken, to show its necessity and that the remedy advocated is not merely sufficient in itself to provide for an alleged shortcoming but is legally warranted, and a customary rule in similar institutions. Now, let us carefully consider the merits of this suggested extension of the jurisdiction of the Stewards of the Jockey Club over the private and individual conduct of members apart from matters connected with racing; it may not be out of place at the same time to briefly investigate the status (so far as the Jockey Club is concerned) and public personal records of the ten signatories, and the circumstances connected with bringing the requisition before the public.

It would be the merest affectation to pretend that the source of this movement is not directly attributable to motives of a purely personal character; but the real question to be decided is the justification and the necessity for an action that has been generally characterised as a cowardly and contemptible attack on a well-known member of the Jockey Club, who at present happens, through no act of his own, to be helpless and unable to defend himself. A few days after the decision of what is popularly known as the Conspiracy Case, a Mr. G. C. MASTER, a solicitor in this colony, distinguished himself by commencing an active canvass amongst the members of the Jockey Club with the avowed object of inducing the Stewards to do something or other, it is not very clear what course was contemplated, to assail the position and rights of Mr. FRASER-SMITH—the leading victim in the most scandalous miscarriage of justice ever recorded in local criminal annals—at a member of the Club. It is but fair to Mr. MASTER to mention that it was generally believed, and the belief was generally expressed, that he was the mere tool and jackal of certain clique who lacked the courage to do their own dirty work; but in this opinion we cannot concur, as the clique referred to, whatever their personal views or convictions might be on the subject in dispute, have always borne the reputation of being sportsmen and gentlemen, and it would be manifestly a great injustice to deprive them of their reputations or mere heresy. With regard to Mr. MASTER, is it not evident that by this action he has forfeited all right to be enrolled in the brotherhood of sportsmen, and may we not go further and include his claim to the "good old name of gentleman"? And we are told that this was the opinion very plainly expressed to him in the course of his canvass in the presumably self-appointed role of special protector of the general morality of the Hongkong Jockey Club. But there was another all-sufficient reason why in this particular instance Mr. G. C. MASTER should have carefully remained in the background. It is notorious that for the extraordinary conduct of the Crown Solicitor, on whose official advice the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police prosecuted the man MINHINNETT and who directed the procedure which induced Major-General GORDON to undertake a responsibility which the Jury and Judge ignored and the Government dishonorably repudiated—it will be remembered that in the witness box in the course of the trial, the General frankly stated that he induced Mr. WARD, who was very unwilling to sign the information against MINHINNETT, by promising that the Police would be the actual prosecutors and would undertake all responsibility—the Conspiracy muddle would never have been heard of. The Crown Solicitor advised the prosecution, directed the manner in which the information was to be prepared, and then left the entire control of the case to the inexperienced hands of an ordinary police officer, Mr. FRASER-SMITH, in the editorial that appeared in this journal, and which compelled the man MINHINNETT to take some action to clear himself, accused the Crown Solicitor of having grossly neglected his duty, and as that charge has neither been met nor refuted, it must be assumed that it was substantially true. And Mr. G. C. MASTER is the business partner of the

Crown Solicitor. The result of the now Jockey Club reformer's personal whip does not appear to have met with the success anticipated; a very strong feeling prevailed throughout the colony that innocent men had been victimised by the odd-man-majority of four jurors, whose collective intellects and acumen would not weigh down the scale against the same number of emasculated mosquitoes, and the ideas of duty enforced by the Judge; an influentially supported petition to the Executive was receiving general support, and consequently Mr. MASTER's ill-timed attempt to outrage a manly and essentially English article of faith by kicking a man when he was down, fell flat, and invoked a good deal of very strong language very heartily expressed. Here is the result of the weary pilgrimage of the Crown Solicitor's most excellent partner:—

Hongkong, 31st December, 1890.

To the Stewards of

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned residents of the Hongkong Jockey Club, are of opinion that it is desirable for the interests of the Club that a Rule should be forthwith passed and confirmed, providing for the resignation or expulsion from the Club of any member whose conduct, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club.

Accordingly we hereby request that you will call Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club under rules 30, 31 and 34, for the purpose of passing and confirming such a rule as above mentioned, and we suggest that such rule might be worded somewhat as follows:—

RULE.

"If the Stewards or any ten Members of the Club, who shall certify the same in writing, shall be of opinion that the conduct of any member, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club, the Steward shall request such member to resign, and if the member so requested shall not resign within one month after such request, the Stewards shall convene, or call, Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of expelling the said member. Such Extraordinary General Meetings shall be convened, called and held, and the resolutions thereof shall be passed, confirmed, and circulated in the manner prescribed by rules 31 and 32 of the Club."

We are etc., etc.

G. C. C. MASTER  
C. S. TAYLOR  
HERCULES J. SCOTT  
H. P. WADMAN  
HECTOR MACLEAN  
GERSHOM SWARTZ  
C. S. PLATT  
D. R. SASOON  
DAVID McCULLOCH  
H. L. DALRYMPLE

The first thing to strike the intelligent observer in the above high-class literary production will probably be the ridiculous form both of the requisition and the proposed rule; the second, the barebones state of the camp suggested by the signatures of the "Immortal Ten." Although the truth has not been disguised by Mr. MASTER and his followers that Mr. FRASER-SMITH is the member particularly aimed at by these clumsy marksmen of the awkward squad, it will be noted that nothing definite in this direction has been set out in the requisition, and it may be fairly doubted whether the chief of this precious confederation thought fit to explain to his worthy allies that the passing of fifty rules of this sort could not legally affect the rights and status of their intended victim. Perhaps he was not aware that his absurd regulation, even if carried at one meeting and confirmed at another, could not be made to have retrospective effect. His ignorance on other matters would lead one to believe that this conjecture is probably well founded. With regard to the signatories, it is really amusing to discover that only one out of the entire ten has ever in any shape or form been an active supporter of racing in Hongkong. That one is Mr. DAVID McCULLOCH, who has been more or less actively connected with the sport as an owner of race-horses for nearly twenty years; and that is about all we can say for him. Mr. H. C. MACLEAN has on one or two occasions owned a "subscription griffin"; while the other persons, so far as the Hongkong Jockey Club and racing interests are concerned, are absolute nonentities, and we reserve to ourselves the right of an opinion as to how many of them would pass scathless through a close scrutiny of the character they propose for adoption as a standing rule. In what is practically a public association, founded solely to control racing in the colony, we shall be prepared to deal with Mr. G. C. TAYLOR and Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE after they have divulged the platform on which their newly-born tenderness for the moral welfare of the Jockey Club is based; what status Messrs. H. P. WADMAN, H. G. SCOTT, G. SWARTZ, C. S. PLATT, D. R. SASOON, and G. C. C. MASTER may have in the racing world we have yet to learn—Mr. MASTER is but a very third-rate novice in race-riding—the others are "strangers yet."

The rules and regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club were drafted by Mr. J. FRANCIS, Q. C., and—adopted after careful revision at a meeting specially held for that purpose. They are in some respects loosely worded, but as a whole adequately provide for the effective government of an association whose sole raison d'être is to regulate racing matters in Hongkong. It has never been pretended that the Jockey Club possessed any other functions, and the powers given to the Stewards by Rules 20 and 21 are amply sufficient for all purposes of an institution in which the general public have a vested interest and whose business is confined entirely to racing. It will be interesting to learn by what system of reasoning Mr. MASTER and his supporters hope to convince the Hongkong sporting public that the fact of a member having been convicted of a misdemeanour, whether rightly or wrongly, matters little, can possibly be in any way injurious to "the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Jockey Club". Where does this adle-headed reformer draw the line? Supposing Mr. MASTER were guilty of slander, or of publicly behaving in a manner suggestive of a cad rather than of a gentleman, would that be likely to injure the character, credit, etc., etc., of sport generally or of the annual races held in the Happy Valley in particular? If some member of the Club, of a sporting turn of mind and with thoroughly English ideas of fair-play, were under extreme provocation to take another person by the scruff of the neck in Queen's Road and treat him to a sound cow-hiding, and for this offence had to face the police magistrate and pay a \$25 fine—would that misdemeanour prejudice local racing or injure the character of the Jockey Club in its capacity as the executive body controlling our annual races? Did Mr. MASTER ever hear of the English Jockey Club, and if so, does he know anything of its constitution, history, traditions and unwritten laws? Very likely not, we should say; in fact, where this reformer's ignorance of sporting ethics begins and ends it would be difficult to say. The English Jockey Club is admittedly the most autocratic, most powerful, and most exclusive association in the world; but its province, like that of its Hongkong prototype, extends to racing alone. Over the outside doings of its members the Jockey Club exercises no authority whatever; nothing but purely racing matters is in its line of country, and only charges of malpractices on the turf are within its jurisdiction. And that is the commonsense view of any Jockey Club's functions. GEORGE IV was notoriously the most unmitigated scoundrel in England, his offences against public decency and decorum were legion, but it was not until after an interesting chapter of in-and-out running, culminating in the unsavoury business in which SAM CHIFFNEY the elder, was made a tool of, that the Jockey Club took the action which "warned off" Newmarket Heath "the first gentleman of Europe" Sir GEORGE CHETWYND and the Earl of LONSDALE, both married men by the way, were members of the Jockey Club when they fought like blackguards in Hyde Park about Mrs. LANGTRY; but the Jockey Club did nothing, although the scandal was most disgraceful—the misdemeanour had nothing to do with the turf and was not the Club's business. But the Jockey Club very quickly took action when the *cause célèbre* between Lord DURHAM and Sir GEORGE CHETWYND was on the *spit*; the Fullerton affair was a turf matter, and it was the right of the turf senate of have it thoroughly investigated. There are scores of similar instances on record; but Mr. MASTER's gigantic intellect would possibly be too severely strained to comprehend no matter how lucid the explanation the vast difference there is between a club where men meet in daily intercourse on terms of social equality and association that was purposely constituted for the specific purpose of managing the Hongkong race-meetings. There is no rule compelling Mr. MASTER or any one of his nine backers to associate with members who come between the wind and their nobility, nor is there any law that will sanction the rights and privileges of members being interfered with and infringed on to please any obsequious toady or interested clique. But even were the proposed innovation considered desirable, the draft rule suggested is the incarnation of bigoted folly, the production of—well, nobody but the typical Hongkong solicitor could have piled up such a farrago of ponderous nonsense. The idea of placing the rights, as well as the good name of a member at the uncontrolled disposal of any ten of his fellows, or of the stewards, could only have emanated from the muddled brain of an inexperienced partisan who knows little of the world and nothing of racing and race clubs. We would not undertake between this an eternity to obtain ten signatures certifying that Mr. MASTER and each of his colleagues had not come within the scope of the ridiculous provision which they have thought fit to bring forward in the shape of this unwieldy abortion to which each of the Immortal Ten has contributed his quota of paternity and there are few if any members, no matter how high their standing, who cannot claim that

number of "damned good natured friends" in the ranks of the Jockey Club. Had Rule 20 not been sufficiently comprehensive in its scope, the addition of a single line would have thoroughly answered every purpose.

No doubt there is a good deal of truth in Rochefoucauld's aphorism that there is always something pleasant in the misfortunes of one's friends, and we have a very marked example of it in this very unnecessary requisition to the Jockey Club.

Judge no man until you have stood in his place, was the remark of a philosopher

renowned for his wordly wisdom, and we commend the saying to the consideration of Messrs. MASTER, McCULLOCH, TAYLOR, DALRYMPLE, and the other lesser lights.

Certain acts may be rendered legal, but can never be made legitimate; this attempt to strike an innocent man who for the moment is prevented from defending himself is neither legal nor legitimate, and it can be made neither. That sad but suggestive experience of the engineer who was "hoist by his own petard" points a moral which should not be lost sight of in dealing with Messrs. MASTER & Co.'s proposal to-morrow; further we would recommend every member, including the Stewards, to look each one at his own position before allowing the Jockey Club to be made the laughingstock of the Far East by seriously considering a spiteful and dangerous proposition that bears on its face its own condemnation.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

LONDON, January 22nd.

A portion of the Chinese Army has joined the rebellion and are pertinaciously preparing British, French, and American men-of-war are en route to Chili.

### MR. PARRELL PROTESTS.

January 23rd.

Mr. Parnell gave notice of a resolution in the House of Commons condemning the administration of the Crimes Act.

### (From Singapore Papers.)

### THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, January 19th.

The United States Attorney-General maintains that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the matter of the seized vessel *Sayward* since the suit originated in the Alaskan Court.

(Special to the *North-China Daily News*.)

### DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT TOKIO.

TOKIO, January 20th, 1891, 6.30 p.m.

Both Houses of the Diet were totally destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. There is great excitement in Tokio.

[These Houses of Parliament, which were built of wood and were not intended to be permanent, were opened by the Emperor with much ceremony on the 20th of November last. There will probably be strong suspicion that the turbulent *soroshi* have caused the calamity.—Ed.]

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

THE French cruiser *Inconstant* and the ironclad *Triomphant* arrived here from Shanghai yesterday.

At the Union Church yesterday the Rev. G. Bedford, following in the footsteps of Bishop Burdon and the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, strongly criticised compulsory labour in the port on Sunday for which, he said, he could find no justification whatever. He heartily endorsed all the Right Reverend Bishop had said on the subject in the Cathedral on Jubilee Day. A report of the reverend gentleman's address is unavoidably held over until to-morrow. The Church was very prettily decorated, and the service was special adapted to the jubilee of the colony.

Taste is not equally distributed over the whole surface of the tongue. There are three distinct regions or tracts, each of which has to perform its own, special office or function. The tip of the tongue is concerned mainly with pungent and acid tastes; the middle portion is sensitive chiefly to sweets or bitters, while the back or lower portion confines itself entirely to the flavours of rich, fatty substances. This subdivision of faculties in the tongue makes each piece of food undergo three separate examinations, which must be successively passed before it is admitted into full participation in the human economy.

The greatest known depth of the sea is in the South Atlantic Ocean, midway between the Island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was there reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or eight and three-quarter miles, exceeding by more than 17,000 feet the height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. In the North Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland, soundings have been made to a depth of 4,580 fathoms, or 27,480 feet, while depths equalising 34,000 feet, or six and a half miles, are reported south of the Bermuda Islands. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean between Japan and California is a little over 2,000 fathoms; and between Chili and the Sandwich Islands, 3,000 fathoms; and between Chili and New Zealand, 3,500 fathoms. The average depth of all the oceans is from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms.

At a meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association held last Saturday evening it was announced amidst considerable enthusiasm that several gentlemen, prominent local members of the shipping profession, had accepted honorary memberships which had been tendered to them in accordance with the provisions of a special resolution which was carried unanimously at a largely attended meeting a week previously. It was also announced that a special meeting would be called at an early date to consider matters of importance including the Sunday Labour Question. A letter from the Secretary of the Australian Association was read in which it was stated that the pay of officers had been voluntarily reduced as follows:—Chief Officers £12 to £15 and £16 per month; second officers £9 to £12, and third officers £8 to £10 per month.

We occasionally hear in the theatrical world of dramatic artists with musical attainments trying their luck on the operatic stage, but it is indeed very rarely that this order of things is reversed, and a noteworthy occasion from opera to the drama has to be chronicled. Many of our readers will yet remember with feelings of pleasure Miss Florence Seymour (Mrs. Erskine Scott), of the Mascotte Opera Company, a combination of talent whose success in this colony five years ago was simply phenomenal. Miss Seymour achieved a well deserved popularity with all classes of playgoers, adding to exceptional personal attractions, a pleasant if somewhat weak soprano voice and a charming manner. As an actress she was almost quite inexperienced, and gave no particular indications of a talent in that direction, but she possessed the quality of perseverance and frequently expressed to her friends, the determination to succeed if success were possible. Shortly after returning to Australia Miss Seymour abandoned opera and opera bouffe for the drama, and we are glad to learn that after five years of incessant study and hard work she has obtained a recognised position in the front rank of the profession. By latest advices, learnt that Miss Seymour was playing lead in "Jim the Penman" at Adelaide with Harry St. Maur's company and winning the approbation both of the press and the public. Florence Seymour cherishes many pleasant reminiscences of the Far East, and hopes at no very far distant date to pay another visit with a high-class company to Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Japanese ports.

BLESSED is the peacemaker—sometimes. That however, was not the fate of Potts—not our only George, but Mr. Thomas Alfred Potts, aged 23, a medical student, who was ignorantly hauled up before the magistrate at the Southwark Police Station the other weekend charged with disorderly conduct at a coffee stall in the Blackfriars Road. The police, who prosecuted, found that they found the defendant engaged in an angry altercation at the street coffee palace, and as he wouldn't "move on" when requested, they ran him in. One of the bobbies admitted that defendant had preferred a charge of using obscene language, but the inspector refused to take it. In his defence Mr. Potts rounded on the guardians of the peace to some tune. He stated that, so far from being disorderly, he actually prevented a row between two other men, and while trying to act as peacemaker, the constable came up and rudely ordered him to "get off." "Not until I have drunk my coffee" was his reply, and the next thing he knew was being rushed to the police station on a trumped-up charge of using obscene language. As two witnesses corroborated this defence, the magistrate, of course, acquitted the defendant, remarking that Mr. Potts would have been wiser had he gone away when requested by the constable. This bit of gratuitous advice was too much for Potts, who very naturally wanted to know if he had no redress for the indignity to which he had been subjected. The magistrate replied that he could sue the constable, a suggestion which was received with scornful contempt. Mr. Potts' last shot, as he left the dock, was a crusher. "It's 'worthless Balfoor's Removable," said he, looking the beak straight in the face; "why the Royal Irish constabulary are not in it!" Esch! amidst tears of laughter.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

January 26th.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Liam A. Sile was charged with feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought killing one U Hongon the 11th December last in this Colony. The Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) prosecuted, and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Drennan and Moissey defended. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The following were the Jurors:—A. O'D. Gourdin, A. F. Gomes, C. A. Tomes, T. Howard, E. T. Velch, A. MacConachie, and J. S. Moses. The Attorney-General said the prisoner was charged with the murder of U Hongon on the 11th December last. He would briefly relate the facts, and ask them to carefully consider the evidence, and thought he would be able to prove the charge against the prisoner. The facts of the case were that in Yes Octane these was a brace number five, to which the deceased

man lived. Opposite this house was another house, number eight, where the murder is said to have been perpetrated. On the 11th December four men armed with revolvers entered the house, number five, and there saw the wife of the deceased and asked her where her husband was. The question was asked by the prisoner, who had a revolver. The cork in the house made answer and said his husband was in the opposite house. The prisoner and the other men finding the man was sent into the other house, one of the men saying "We will kill him, if not today, then to-morrow." On getting to the opposite house three of the men went upstairs and the other remained on guard. The prisoner was at the top of the first stairs on a landing leading up to the second flight of stairs. It was at the bottom of those stairs that the deceased was found. Five shots were fired in the body. The first shot was fired by a man named Kau Tow, the second by Mow La Tuk, and afterwards three more were fired. It is not alleged that the prisoner fired a shot, but he was one of the men who took part and met the wife of the deceased when she went to look for her husband. She was by the prisoner on the stairs, who said he would kill her if she came up. On reaching the street the number of other men were seen and they were no doubt assistants to prevent an alarm being given to the police. He would have to call their attention to another matter to show the connection between the prisoner and the deceased.

The Chairman—Yes, it is quite correct. The Directors exercised their discretion in the matter. Mr. Wickling—Is there any precedent of such a thing being done here by a company in its infancy?

The Chairman—I don't think that anyone will have any objections to the leave of absence under the circumstances.

Mr. Wickling—I have no personal objection in putting the question. I merely ask if there is any precedent.

The Chairman—During the absence of Mr. Hooper no extra expense will be incurred in respect to the duties he performs.

Mr. Wickling—I also wish to say that I should be very sorry to see our Vice-Chairman withdraw, and I hope he will not. There is another point I wish to draw attention to. It appeared to me that the account of "charges" was very heavy for a company in its infancy. I was informed that the charges were for salaries, rations, and gas. I enquired of the Secretary, and he said he could not give further particulars. Perhaps the Directors would be good enough to state what the four items were made up of?

The Chairman—I have no books here to refer to, so am not in a position now to analyse the charges. There is gas, advertising, rent and salaries and other unavoidable expenses.

Low Kam, the widow of the deceased, gave evidence in support of the Attorney-General's statement.

Mr. Wickling—it occurred to me that £16,000 was rather a large amount for such a young company.

The Chairman—I know of no other accounts at present, and I think it would have been well if questions of this kind had been put through the proper channel, say half an hour before the meeting.

Mr. Wickling—I gave a day's notice. I called on the Secretary and he refused to give me the particular.

The Chairman—In matters of this kind a letter should be sent to the Directors. It is not in the interests of the company that such matters should be discussed publicly. Every shareholder is quite entitled to ask questions. It is not the business of the Secretary to answer questions put to him casually and unofficially in his office or anywhere else. (Applause). If there are no further questions I propose that the accounts and report be adopted.

Mr. H. G. Hopkins—I have much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's proposal.

Carried unanimously.

Messrs. S. C. Michaelson and Lee Sing, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected Directors upon the motion of Mr. Woodin seconded by Mr. W. Judd.

The Chairman—in presenting the report and accounts to you to-day there is nothing whatever for me to say which is not fully set forth in the report itself. The shareholders will recollect met a few months ago and approved a certain scheme in respect to treating the property and this is now being carried out, and satisfactory progress is being made by the contractors. It is unnecessary for me to say anything more for you are all aware of what is being done. I shall be very glad to answer any questions which shareholders may think fit to ask.

There being no objections Mr. Eckiel proposed, and Mr. Vernon seconded, that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of Mr. da Roza, seconded by Mr. Rose, Messrs. J. J. Keswick, J. S. Meakin were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

Mr. N. J. Ede proposed and Mr. A. G. Morris seconded that Mr. Fullarton Henderson should be re-elected auditor for the current year. Carried unanimously.

With the announcement that dividend warrants would be issued, upon application, on and after to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named company was held at the City Hall at noon to-day for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of the accounts of the company for the year ending the 31st December 1890. There were present:—Messrs. J. J. Keswick (Chairman), C. P. Chater, S. S. Michaelson, D. R. Sisson, Poole, Tong and Lee Sing (Directors); Messrs. W. Judd, T. J. Rose, H. Wickling, A. Turner, J. Y. Vernon, J. S. Eckiel, J. F. C. da Roza, J. F. C. Vernon, A. G. Morris, N. J. Ede, J. M. de Graaf, S. S. Benjamin and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Chairman—in presenting the report and accounts to you to-day there is nothing whatever for me to say which is not fully set forth in the report itself. The shareholders will recollect met a few months ago and approved a certain scheme in respect to treating the property and this is now being carried out, and satisfactory progress is being made by the contractors. It is unnecessary for me to say anything more for you are all aware of what is being done. I shall be very glad to answer any questions which shareholders may think fit to ask.

There being no objections Mr. Eckiel proposed, and Mr. Vernon seconded, that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of Mr. da Roza, seconded by Mr. Rose, Messrs. J. J. Keswick, J. S. Meakin were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

Mr. N. J. Ede proposed and Mr. A. G. Morris seconded that Mr. Fullarton Henderson should be re-elected auditor for the current year. Carried unanimously.

With the announcement that dividend warrants would be issued, upon application, on and after to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary yearly meeting of the above named company was held at the company's office, No. 5, Stanley Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. Granville Sharpe, Chairman, J. B. Coughtrie, W. H. Ray (Director); J. F. C. da Roza, G. C. C. Master, L. Rosario K. Cotewall, A. M. Silva, A. W. Maitland (Secretary) and others.

The Chairman said:—The Directors were fully considering the interests of the company and asked those in favour of the resolution to signify their assent in the usual way. This resulted in the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary yearly meeting of the above named company was held at the company's office, No. 5, Stanley Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. Granville Sharpe, Chairman, J. B. Coughtrie, W. H. Ray (Director); J. F. C. da Roza, G. C. C. Master, L. Rosario K. Cotewall, A. M. Silva, A. W. Maitland (Secretary) and others.

The Chairman said:—The Directors had much pleasure in again meeting the shareholders. They had had the use of their money for four years, but had as yet returned no dividends. The Directors were doing their best all the time without remuneration, so they and the shareholders were in the same boat. At the end of the first year they had a deficit of \$13,000 through calamities which could not be avoided. At the end of the second year the deficit had diminished to \$9,600—a dividend, but better off. The third year found the company with a debit balance of \$5,200—still in debt. And on the occasion when they met last year he ventured to express the hope that this year they would be able to pay off that debt. That had been done, and there was now a credit balance of \$333. Their difficulties seemed permanent although they were ever striving to overcome them. The chronic difficulty was that of forage. This year a lamentable state of affairs had prevailed in the districts where the company's forage was chiefly obtained, a state almost bordering on famine, and that had caused it to be dearer and increased the expenses by about \$2,000 odd. They were now trying to raise milch cows in Hongkong and, in fact, had succeeded in breeding some here. Success in that line would result in material advantage to the company. The company was not yet in a robust condition, but it was nevertheless, courageous and he hoped for better returns at the close of this year better returns than ever before. The sales of milk last month had been larger than had yet been known; in fact the demand was far in excess of the supply, both for milk and butter; and as to cream, as much as \$3 per bottle had been offered last month for any quantity they could produce. An order for 15 head of prime California milch cows had been sent to America and he thought the first consignment would arrive within three weeks.

He stated that your Directors had under consider-

tion the enlargement, if possible, of their sphere of operation, and fortunately an ordinance of the local legislature enabling companies to alter Memoranda of Association is enabling the company to seek these powers, and you will doubtless confirm your resolution passed unanimously at a former meeting in respect to this. I do not know that there is anything I can usefully add to these remarks, but I shall be glad to reply to any questions which shareholders may wish to address to me before I propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Wickling—is it correct that the Secretary has been granted twelve months leave of absence on full pay? It seems to be an unusual proceeding considering the short service he has rendered to this young company.

The Chairman—Yes, it is quite correct. The Directors exercised their discretion in the matter.

Mr. Wickling—is there any precedent of such a thing being done here by a company in its infancy?

The Chairman—I don't think that anyone will have any objections to the leave of absence under the circumstances.

Mr. Wickling—I have no personal object in putting the question. I merely ask if there is any precedent.

The Chairman—During the absence of Mr. Hooper no extra expense will be incurred in respect to the duties he performs.

Mr. Wickling—I also wish to say that I should be very sorry to see our Vice-Chairman withdraw, and I hope he will not. There is another point I wish to draw attention to. It appeared to me that the account of "charges" was very heavy for a company in its infancy. I was informed that the charges were for salaries, rations, and gas. I enquired of the Secretary, and he said he could not give further particulars.

Mr. Wickling—it occurred to me that £16,000 was rather a large amount for such a young company.

Mr. Rosa seconded and it was carried.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

## To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE,  
NORTH BARRACKS.

THE "MILITARY MUMMERS" will give a DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, THIS EVENING, the 26th January, consisting of Tom Taylor's comedians, "NINE POINTS OF THE LAW" ENLIVENED BY THE LAUGHABLE FARCE, "COOL AS A CUCUMBER."

Doors open at 8.30, commences at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....\$1.00  
Second Seats.....50  
Back Seats.....20

Tickets to be obtained from St. Sgt. ADAMS, Commissariat Buildings, Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [173]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship.

"CHINGTU." A. Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Popp. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [179]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"HARROW," will be despatched on or about the 31st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [188]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"ANCONA."

Captain W. D. Muller, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 6th January, at NOON. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [183]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"BENGAL."

Captain W. Barratt, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival here with the outward English mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [181]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH HILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GANGES," Captain T. J. Alderton, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 5th February, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be shipped at Colombo. General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [182]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly competition for the FAKI CHALLENGE CUP presented by Dr. NOULE will take place, on SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M. Distances, 200 and 300 yards, seven shots at each. Position: standing at 200 yards; sitting or kneeling at 300 yards. Entrance fee 30 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 P.M. to convey competitors.

C. VIVIAN LADDIS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [183]

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th inst., payment of the 5th and FINAL CALL of \$1 per Share must be made to the Undersigned together with Interest at the rate of 12 ½% per annum from the 15th inst.

TURNER & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1891. [184]

CATHAY CHAPTER,

No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in FERMA'S HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [185]

## To-day's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(Established A.D. 1841).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

ANALYTICAL,

FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AERATED WATERS

By Steam Machinery.

This being THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of our Firm, and THE JUBILEE YEAR of the Colony,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY having been Established A.D. 1841, we take the opportunity of thanking our friends for their support during the last 50 years, and tender them the assurance of our best services in the future as in the past.

We shall continue to import DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and GOODS of every kind of the BEST QUALITY ONLY as heretofore, at prices that will be found to compare favourably with local rates, and in many instances with those ruling at home.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INDIA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 105, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 21st January, 1891. [185]

UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship.

"WILLIAM BRANFOOT,"

Captain F. Brown, will be despatched for the above port THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [185]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"WILLIAM BRANFOOT,"

Captain F. Brown, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to receive immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1891. [170]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"WILLIAM BRANFOOT,"

Captain F. Brown, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [180]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"WILLIAM BRANFOOT,"

Captain F. Brown, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [180]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lytton Redoubt, in the South Easterly direction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and from Belcher's Battery, in the North Westerly direction, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.

By Command,

F. FLEMING, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1891. [176]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY

PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries at Stone Cutters' Island, from the 27th instant to 20th February next, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

The line of fire will be in a South-Westerly direction from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

F. FLEMING, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1891. [176]

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1891. [180]

A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-

&lt;p